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(54) RESIN COMPOSITION AND FILM FORMING MATERIAL CONTAINING THE SAME (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a resin composition and a resin film therefrom, in which an amount of a silicon defoaming agent leaked around a resin film is reduced, a leveling ability is increased, a defoaming time is shortened and reliability and producibility are increased. SOLUTION: A resin solution is mixed with a liquid for treating a solvent and a silicon defoaming agent, and an inorganic filler is dispersed and further a silicon defoaming agent is incorporated therein to give the resin composition. The resin composition is printed on a substrate by a screen printing machine to give the resin film. By mixing a resin solution previously with a liquid for treating a solvent and a silicon defoaming agent and dispersing an inorganic filler to give a paste into which a silicon defoaming agent is further incorporated, an amount of the silicon defoaming agent to be added can be reduced, an amount of the defoaming agent leaked on the edge of the resin film can be reduced and repelling upon sealing parts and adhering circuits can be reduced, reliability and a leveling ability even after screen printing can be increased, and further a defoaming time can be shortened and producibility can be increased.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The resin constituent which has the thixotropy nature which was made to distribute an inorganic filler etc. further and added the silicone system defoaming agent (B) further after making the resin solution containing a solvent add and mix a silicone system defoaming agent (A) and solvent processing liquid.

[Claim 2]

The resin constituent according to claim 1 whose resin solutions containing a solvent are polyimide resin, polyamidoimide resin, polyamide resin and denatured polyimide resin, polyamidoimide resin, and polyamide resin.

[Claim 3]

The resin constituent according to claim 1 whose solvent processing liquid is a silicone oligomer solution which has two or more siloxane repeat units, and has one or more functional groups which react to an end with the hydroxyl group of an inorganic filler front face, and by which three-dimension bridge formation was carried out beforehand.

[Claim 4]

The resin constituent according to claim 1 whose kinematic viscosity is 1.5mm2/s-3mm2/s in 20% of solid content in a gamma-butyrolactone solvent about the silicone oligomer solution with which three-dimension bridge formation of the solvent processing liquid was carried out.

The resin constituent according to claim 1 whose silicone system defoaming agent (A) is the 0.01 weight section - 1.5 weight section to the resin solution solid content 100 weight section. [Claim 6]

The resin constituent according to claim 1 whose silicone system defoaming agent (B) is the 0.1 weight section – 3.5 weight section to the resin solution solid content 100 weight section.

[Claim 7]

The resin constituent according to claim 1 whose total addition of a silicone system defoaming agent (A) and a silicone system defoaming agent (B) is 0.2 weight section – 5 weight section to the resin solution solid content 100 weight section.

[Claim 8]

The coat formation ingredient which contains a resin constituent given in seven from claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention is a coat formation ingredient containing the resin constituent and it which have the thixotropy nature suitable for the methods of application, such as a screen printer, a dispenser, and a spin coater.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In recent years, in the field of electronic parts, polyimide resin, polyamidoimide resin, and polyamide resin are used instead of the epoxy resin as resin which is excellent in thermal resistance, an electrical property, and moisture resistance from the correspondence to a miniaturization, thin-shape-izing, and improvement in the speed. These resin has upright resin structure, and when it uses for a thin film base material, the base material after hardening is large, and curvature and the hardening film lack in flexibility, and while it is inferior to flexibility, they have a title. Then, in order to improve low curvature nature and flexibility, that it is good is **** and the denatured polyamidoimide resin (patent reference 1 and patent reference 2 reference) formed into the low elastic modulus about resin.

[0003]

[Patent reference 1]

JP,8-12763,A

[0004]

[Patent reference 2]

JP.7-196798.A

It ******. In order to raise printing nature and workability to these resin, it is made to distribute an inorganic filler, an organic filler, etc. in a resin solution in the state of direct fine particles. Although a silicone system defoaming agent is generally used in order to raise the entrainment of the bubble at the time of screen-stencil, and the bubble omission nature after film formation when the method of application using a screen printer is used, the problem which oozes out during hardening at a film front face or a film periphery, and does a bad influence at the time of adhesion processing of the circuit by subsequent resin etc. generates a silicone system defoaming agent.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

This invention Polyimide resin, polyamidoimide resin, polyamide resin, and denatured polyimide resin, By making the resin solution of polyamidoimide resin and polyamide resin mix solvent processing liquid with a silicone system defoaming agent beforehand, in a resin solution, make a silicone system defoaming agent hold and the film lump nature of the bubble at the time of printing and the bubble omission nature after printing are raised. Furthermore, the coat formation ingredient containing the resin constituent and it which reduced the defoaming agent which oozes out to the hardening film and a hardening film periphery is offered.

[0006]

[The means which invention tends to solve]

This invention offers the coat formation ingredient containing the resin constituent of the polyimide resin which has thixotropy nature, polyamidoimide resin, polyamide resin and denatured polyimide resin, polyamidoimide resin, and polyamide resin.

[0007]

As heat resistant resin used for the resin constituent of this invention, it is resin excellent in thermal resistance, and the polyimide resin which denaturalized that it was good of **** and a low elastic-modulus-ized component, polyamidoimide resin, and polyamide resin are used suitably, as denatured resin — various kinds — if well-known denaturation is carried out, especially a limit can mention what there is not, for example, denaturalized with silicone resin, the thing which denaturalized with polycarbonate resin, the thing which denaturalized with polybutadiene. Especially, the polyamidoimide resin which denaturalized with polycarbonate resin is mentioned as a desirable thing.

[8000]

[0010]

being good — **** and a low modulus of elasticity — in the case of the polyamidoimide resin which denaturalized with polycarbonate resin, the resin which denaturalized a degassed part is usually good — **** and a low modulus of elasticity — the dicarboxylic acid which the carboxylic acid was made to react and was obtained in the 1,6-hexanediol system polycarbonate diol which is a degassed part, the trivalent carboxylic acid which has the poly isocyanate and an acid-anhydride radical, or its derivative is made to react, and it is obtained.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention].

As a resin solution of this invention, there are thermosetting, thermoplastic resin, etc. and phenoxy resin, acrylic resin, etc. are suitably used as thermoplastics. As thermosetting resin, an epoxy resin, phenol resin, polyimide resin, polyamidoimide resin, polyamide resin, etc. are used suitably. Preferably, in consideration of thermal resistance or electrical characteristics, polyimide resin, polyamidoimide resin, polyamide resin and denatured polyimide resin, polyamidoimide resin, and polyamide resin are used suitably.

It is the purpose which discovers more excellent antifoam and printing nature, and dispersibility as solvent processing liquid of this invention, and the silicone oligomer which carried out three-dimension bridge formation beforehand is used. Although a siloxane ** Li return unit is two or more pieces, and there will be especially no limit in the molecular weight, frame, etc. as silicone oligomer if it has the hydroxyl group on front faces of a base material, such as inorganic and organic fiber, or the hydroxyl group of an inorganic filler front face, and one or more functional groups that react at the end, that whose polymerization degree of a siloxane unit is two to about 70 is desirable, and converts from the weight average molecular weight by GPC. If polymerization degree is large, thermal resistance will fall that processing unevenness tends to happen. R2SiO 2/2 of 2 functionality, 3 functionality, and 4 functionality siloxane unit, RSiO 3/2, and SiO 4/2—each — structure like—izing 1 is meant.

[0011] [Formula 1]

Here, it is the same, or it is another organic radical and, specifically, especially these are [R can illustrate a methyl group, an ethyl group, a phenyl group, a vinyl group etc., and] suitable for it. [0012]

Although there are not a base material of silicone oligomer, a hydroxyl group of an inorganic filler front face, and a functional group that reacts, especially a limit has – alkoxyl group, a common silanol group, etc., and it is desirable. Moreover, as for silicone oligomer, it is desirable to contain one or more kinds of siloxane units of three or more functionality in intramolecular, and also it is more desirable in 4 functionality siloxane unit being more than 15mol% of the whole silicone oligomer. Although silicone oligomer has carried out three–dimension bridge formation beforehand, the thing made to react to extent which will not be in the gel state before combination is used for it. For that, the class and amount of reaction temperature, reaction time, and an oligomer presentation ratio and a catalyst are changed and adjusted. As a catalyst, it is desirable to compound with acidic solutions, such as an acetic acid, a hydrochloric acid, and a maleic acid, a phosphoric acid. These silicone oligomer can be used together with the abovementioned coupling agent etc. Those loadings, such as a class used together, do not have especially a limit.

[0013]

When diluting these processing agent, a solvent is often used, a solvent is mainly mixed with processing liquid, and it considers as solvent processing liquid. Especially limitation does not have this solvent. Preferably An E 1 Tell system solvent, for example, diethylene-glycol wood ether, Diethylene-glycol diethylether, triethylene glycol wood ether, Triethylene glycol diethylether, sulfur solvent For example, dimethyl sulfoxide, diethyl sulfoxide, a dimethyl sulfone, A sulfolane, ester solvent, for example, gamma1 butyrolactone, cellosolve acetate, ketone solvent, for example, a cyclohexanone, a methyl ethyl ketone, an aromatic hydrocarbon system solvent, for example, toluene, a xylene, etc. are mentioned, and independent — or two or more kinds can be used, combining. These may mix several kinds. Moreover, although the solid content concentration of processing liquid does not have especially a limit and it can change suitably with the class of processing agent, the coating weight to an inorganic filler, etc., the range of 0.1 weight section – 50 weight section is desirable to the resin solution 100 weight section. 0.1 weight **** Li — if low, it will be hard to discover the effectiveness of a processing agent, and if [than 50 weight sections] more, thermal resistance etc. will tend to fall. [0014]

Especially constraint does not have the inorganic filler used by this invention, for example, various whiskers, such as a calcium carbonate, an alumina, titanium oxide, a mica, aluminum carbonate, an aluminum hydroxide, a magnesium silicate, an aluminum silicate, fused silica, a crushing silica, fumed silica, a barium sulfate, a glass staple fiber, boric-acid aluminum, and silicon carbide, etc. are used. Moreover, some kinds of these may be used together and neither loadings nor especially the rate of a compounding ratio is also limited. [0015]

Especially a limit does not have the silicone system defoaming agent (A) used by this invention, and the class of (B), and it is especially used in consideration of the bubble entrainment nature and bubble omission nature at the time of screen-stencil. Moreover, some kinds of these may be used together, and there is also neither loadings nor a rate of a compounding ratio, and it can change especially a limit timely in consideration of the bubble entrainment nature and bubble omission nature at the time of screen-stencil. As a silicone system defoaming agent, for example, KS-602A (Shin-Etsu Chemical [Co., Ltd.] make: trade name), KS-603 (Shin-Etsu Chemical [Co., Ltd.] make: trade name), KS-608 (Shin-Etsu Chemical [Co., Ltd.] make: trade name), FA600 (Shin-Etsu Chemical [Co., Ltd.] make: trade name), BYK-A506 (made in big KEMI Japan, Inc.: trade name), BYK-A530 (made in big KEMI Japan, Inc.: trade name), BYK-A530 (made in big KEMI Japan, Inc.: trade name), BYK-A530 (made in big KEMI Japan, Inc.: trade name), etc. are used suitably.

Although there is especially no limit and the temperature which makes the resin solution of this invention mix a defoaming agent with solvent processing liquid can change it timely in consideration of the mixed state, its range of 10 degrees C – 100 degrees C is desirable. It is [when lower than 10 degrees C, there is an inclination which a defoaming agent condenses, and / an inclination which solvent processing liquid will condense if higher than 100 degrees C] and is not desirable.

[0017]

Although especially a limit does not have the temperature which carries out heating distribution of solvent processing liquid, an inorganic filler, and the defoaming agent in the resin solution of this invention and it can be changed into it timely in consideration of a distributed condition, the range of 10 degrees C – 100 degrees C is desirable. It is [when lower than 10 degrees C, there is an inclination which a defoaming agent condenses and / an inclination which an inorganic filler will condense if higher than 100 degrees C] and is not desirable.

[0018]

To the resin solution 100 weight section, when the 0.01 weight section – 1.5 weight section is desirable and the addition of the silicone defoaming agent (A) of this invention has it than the 0.01 weight sections, it has the inclination for antifoam and the leveling nature after screenstencil to fall, if [than the 1.5 weight sections] more, a silicone system defoaming agent will ooze out to a film front face or a film periphery, and the adhesive property of the circuit by subsequent resin etc. will fall to them. [less] [0019]

To the resin solution 100 weight section, when the 0.1 weight section – 3.5 weight section is desirable and the addition of the silicone defoaming agent (B) of this invention has it than the 0.1 weight sections, it has the inclination for antifoam and the leveling nature after screen-stencil to fall, if [than the 3.5 weight sections] more, a silicone system defoaming agent will ooze out to a film front face or a film periphery, and the adhesive property of the circuit by subsequent resin etc. will fall to them. [less] [0020]

To the resin solution 100 weight section, when 0.2 weight section – 5 weight section is desirable and the silicone defoaming agent (A) of this invention and the total addition of (B) have it than the 0.2 weight sections, they have the inclination for antifoam and the leveling nature after screen-stencil to fall, if [than 5 weight sections] more, a silicone system defoaming agent will ooze out to a film front face or a film periphery, and the adhesive property of the circuit by subsequent resin etc. will fall to them. [less] [0021]

The resin constituent of this invention is respectively used suitably as a coat formation ingredient. In this resin constituent, since the workability at the time of coating and the film property before and behind coat formation are raised, coloring agents, such as surfactants, such as epoxy resins and a leveling agent, a color, or a pigment, a thermostabilizer, an antioxidant, a flame retarder, and lubricant can also be added.

[0022]

The resin constituent which becomes this invention can be respectively used also for the interlayer insulation film in the varnish for sheets combined with base materials, such as a varnish for the overcoat material for electronic parts, a liquefied sealing agent, and enameled wires, a sinking—in varnish for electric insulation, a casting varnish, a mica, and glass fabrics, the varnish for MCL laminates, the varnish for friction materials, the printed circuit board field, etc., a surface protective coat, a solder resist layer, a glue line, etc. and electronic parts, such as a semiconductor device, and is suitably used as a coat formation ingredient.

[0023]

[Example]

Hereafter, although an example explains this invention to a detail, this invention is not limited to these.

Example 1

Plaque cel CD-220 (trade name of Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd. make and 1,6-hexanediol system polycarbonate diol) 2000.0g (100 mols), the 292.0 g (2.00 mols) adipic acid, and the 114.6 g xylene were taught to the 3l. 4 opening flask equipped with a cooling pipe with an agitator and an oil separator, nitrogen installation tubing, and a thermometer, and the temperature up was carried out to 200 degrees C the middle, removing the condensation water which carries out a byproduction. It was made to react at 200 degrees C for 2 hours, and dicarboxylic acid A of acid-number 49.7 KOHmg/g was obtained.

[0024]

Subsequently, after teaching dicarboxylic acid A541.44g (0.24 mols) and 760.56g of gammabutyrolactone obtained by 4 and 4'-JIFE 2 RUMETAN diisocyanate 150.0g (0.60 mols), 69.12g (0.36 mols) of trimellitic anhydride, and said composition to the 2l. 4 opening flask equipped with an agitator, a cooling pipe, nitrogen installation tubing, and a thermometer and carrying out a temperature up to it to 160 degrees C, it was made to react for 3 hours and the resin of number average molecular weight 12,000 was obtained. The obtained resin was diluted with gammabutyrolactone and the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin solution of 40 % of the weight of nonvolatile matters was obtained. In addition, the mole ratio of trimellitic anhydride / dicarboxylic acid A was 0.6/0.4.

[0025]

In the solution which blended 72g for dimethoxy dimethylsilane and blended 72g and 36g of methanols with the glass flask equipped with churning equipment, the capacitor, and the thermometer for the tetramethoxy silane, the phosphoric acid was agitated by 1.1g, distilled water was agitated at 50 degrees C after 55.6g combination for 8 hours, and silicone oligomer was compounded in it. The polymerization degree of the siloxane unit of the obtained silicone oligomer was 23. Gamma-butyrolactone was added to this silicone oligomer solution, and solvent processing liquid of 20 % of the weight of solid content was produced. [0026]

As opposed to the pitch 100 weight section of the obtained polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin solution Blend the 0.3 weight section and trade name [by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.]:KS-603) is stirred for 10 minutes at 20 degrees C. solvent processing liquid — 1 weight section and a silicone system defoaming agent (A) — (— Furthermore, 30 weight sections are blended for a barium sulfate (trade name by Sakai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.: B-30). Add solvents, such as gamma-butyrolactone, if needed and it stirs at 50 degrees C for 1 hour. Furthermore, 20 weight sections are added for Ep-1004 (the trade name by oil-ized shell epoxy incorporated company, the bisphenol A mold epoxy resin). 20 degrees C — 1 hour — stirring — further — a silicone system defoaming agent (B) — (— the 0.2 weight section was blended, trade name [by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.]:KS-603) was stirred for 30 minutes at 20 degrees C, and the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste was obtained. [0027]

Example 2

Except having considered as the addition 0.5 weight section of a silicone system defoaming agent (A), and the addition 0.5 weight section of a silicone system defoaming agent (B) in the example 1, the completely same actuation as an example 1 was performed, and the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste was obtained. [0028]

Example 3

Except having considered as the addition 1.5 weight section of a silicone system defoaming agent (A), and the addition 1.5 weight section of a silicone system defoaming agent (B) in the example 1, the completely same actuation as an example 1 was performed, and the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste was obtained.

[0029]

The example 1 of a comparison

Except having considered as the addition 0 weight section of a silicone system defoaming agent (A), and the addition 0.5 weight section of a silicone system defoaming agent (B) in the example 1, the completely same actuation as an example 1 was performed, and the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste was obtained. [0030]

The example 2 of a comparison

Except having considered as the addition 3 weight section of a silicone system defoaming agent (A), and the addition 0 weight section of a silicone system defoaming agent (B) in the example 1, the completely same actuation as an example 1 was performed, and the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste was obtained.

The property of the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste obtained in an above-mentioned example and the above-mentioned example of a comparison and a polyamidoimide resin constituent was measured by the following approach, and the result was shown in the table.

[0031]

Film periphery HAJIKI nature

On a 2mm glass plate, print the obtained polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste with a printing machine (trade name by new long incorporated company: LS-34GX), and the mesh version (Made in Murakami 150 meshes), and 10mm angle is printed by print-speed 100 mm/sec. Color check liquid (trade name by Marktec, Inc.: super check UP-ST) is sprayed on the polyamidoimide resin coat obtained by carrying out heat hardening for 60 minutes at 120 degrees C under the air ambient atmosphere for 2 seconds. After leaving it for 30 minutes at the room temperature in an air ambient atmosphere, the amount of HAJIKI of the polyamidoimide resin coat periphery on a glass plate was measured with the omnipotent projector (one 50 times the scale factor by NIKON CORP. of this).

Defoaming time amount

Time amount until the air bubbles which print the obtained polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste with a printing machine (trade name by new long incorporated company: LS-34GX) and the mesh version (Made in Murakami 150 meshes), print 10mm angle by print-speed 100 mm/sec, and are contained in the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste film on a glass plate under 23-degree-C ambient atmosphere on a 2mm glass plate with an omnipotent projector (one 50 times the scale factor by NIKON CORP. of this) carry out defoaming was measured.

[0033]

[0032]

On a 2mm glass plate, print the obtained polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin paste with a printing machine (trade name by new long incorporated company: LS-34GX), and the mesh version (Made in Murakami 150 meshes), and 10mm angle is printed by print-speed 100 mm/sec. For 30 minutes was observed under 23-degree-C ambient atmosphere, the polycarbonate denaturation polyamidoimide resin coat front face on a glass plate was observed with the omnipotent projector (one 50 times the scale factor by NIKON CORP. of this), the existence of the marks from which air bubbles escaped, or irregularity was observed, the coat with the marks from which air bubbles escaped, or irregularity was made into x, and the coat which is not was made into 0.

[0034]

[Table 1]

		実施例 1	実施例2	実施例3	比較例1	比較例2
消泡剤	(A)	0.3	0.5	1.5	0	3
添加量	(B)	0. 2	0.5	1.5	0.5	0
(重量部)	総量	0.5	1	3	0.5	3
	部ハジキ性 mm)	0. 2	0.3	1. 5	0. 6	2. 5
消泡時	間(分)	1.5	14	1 2	.6 0	1 6
レベ	リング性	0	0	0	×	0

[0035]

The above result shows the following thing.

By mixing solvent processing liquid and a resin solution for a silicone system defoaming agent

(A), and adding a silicone system defoaming agent (B) further to the paste which distributed the inorganic filler etc., examples 1–3 lessen the addition of a silicone system defoaming agent, its film periphery HAJIKI nature is small, are short, and excellent in leveling nature. [of defoaming time amount]

[0036]

[Effect of the Invention]

By the resin constituent and its resin coat of this invention mixing a silicone system defoaming agent in solvent processing liquid and a resin solution, and adding a silicone defoaming agent further to the paste which distributed the inorganic filler etc. The addition of a silicone system defoaming agent is lessened and the defoaming agent which oozes out at the resin coat edge is reduced, and HAJIKI etc. becomes small at a subsequent process at the time of the closure of components, or adhesion of a circuit, and it excels in dependability, and excels in leveling nature after screen-stencil, and defoaming is still more possible in a short time, and it excels in productivity.

[0037]

The resin constituent for screen-stencil and coat formation ingredient of this invention have the property which was excellent in the above, and are used suitable for the interlayer insulation film in the sinking-in varnish for varnish electric insulation for the overcoat material for electronic parts, a liquefied sealing agent, and enameled wires, the varnish for laminates, the varnish for friction materials, the printed circuit board field, etc., a surface protective coat, the solder-resist film, a glue line, etc. and electronic parts, such as a semiconductor device.

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(54) 【発明の名称】樹脂組成物及びそれを含む被膜形成材料

(57)【要約】

【課題】樹脂膜周辺部に滲み出すシリコーン系消泡剤を低減させ、レベリング性を向上させ、消泡時間を短縮し、信頼性及び生産性を向上させた樹脂組成物及びその樹脂被膜を提供する。

【解決手段】樹脂溶液に溶剤処理液とシリコーン系消泡剤を混合した後、無機フィラー等を分散させ、更に、シリコーン系消泡剤を配合して樹脂組成物とする。基材にこの樹脂組成物をスクリーン印刷機で印刷して樹脂被膜を形成する。樹脂溶液に溶剤処理液とシリコーン系消泡剤を予め混合し、無機フィラー等を分散したペーストにシリコーン系消泡剤を配合することによりシリコーン系消泡剤の添加量を少なくし、樹脂皮膜端部に滲み出す消泡剤を低減し、その後の工程で部品の封止や回路の接着時にハジキ等が小さくなり信頼性に優れ、スクリーン印刷後においてもレベリング性に優れ、更に短時間で消泡可能で生産性に優れている。

【選択図】 なし

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

溶剤を含む樹脂溶液にシリコーン系消泡剤(A)と溶剤処理液を添加し混合させた後、更に無機フィラー等を分散させ、更にシリコーン系消泡剤(B)を添加したチクソトロピー性を有する樹脂組成物。

【請求項2】

溶剤を含む樹脂溶液が、ポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂及び変性されたポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂である請求項1記載の樹脂組成物。

【請求項3】

溶剤処理液が、シロキサン繰り返し単位を2個以上有し、末端に無機フィラー表面の水酸基と反応する官能基を1個以上有する予め3次元架橋されたシリコーンオリゴマ溶液である請求項1記載の樹脂組成物。

【請求項4】

溶剤処理液が、3次元架橋されたシリコーンオリゴマ溶液をγーブチロラクトン溶媒中、 固形分20%で動粘度が1.5mm²/s~3mm²/sである請求項1記載の樹脂組成物。

【請求項5】

シリコーン系消泡剤(A)が、樹脂溶液固形分100重量部に対し0.01重量部~1.5重量部である請求項1記載の樹脂組成物。

【請求項6】

シリコーン系消泡剤(B)が、樹脂溶液固形分100重量部に対し0.1重量部~3.5 重量部である請求項1記載の樹脂組成物。

【請求項7】

シリコーン系消泡剤(A)とシリコーン系消泡剤(B)の総添加量が、樹脂溶液固形分100重量部に対し0.2重量部~5重量部である請求項1記載の樹脂組成物。

【請求項8】

請求項1から7記載の樹脂組成物を含む被膜形成材料。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、スクリーン印刷機、ディスペンサ、スピンコータ、などの塗布方法に適したチクソトロピー性を有する樹脂組成物及びそれを含む被膜形成材料。

[0002]

「従来の技術」

近年、電子部品の分野においては、小型化、薄型化、高速化への対応から、耐熱性、電気特性及び耐湿性に優れる樹脂としてエポキシ樹脂に代わり、ポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂が使用されている。これらの樹脂は、樹脂構造が剛直であり薄膜基材に用いた場合、硬化後の基材が大きく反り、硬化膜は柔軟性に欠け、屈曲性に劣る間題がある。そこで、低反り性、柔軟性を改善するために、樹脂を可とう化及び低弾性率化した変性されたポリアミドイミド樹脂(特許文献 1 、特許文献 2 参照)

[0003]

【特許文献1】

特開平8-12763号公報

[0004]

【特許文献2】

特開平7-196798号公報

が提案されている。これら樹脂に、印刷性や作業性を向上させるために無機フィラーや有機フィラー等直接粉体状態で樹脂溶液に分散させている。スクリーン印刷機を用いた塗布方法を用いた場合、スクリーン印刷時の泡の巻込みや膜形成後の泡抜け性を向上させるた

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め一般にシリコーン系消泡剤が使用されるが、シリコーン系消泡剤は硬化中に膜表面や膜 周辺部に滲み出しその後の樹脂等による回路の接着加工時に悪影響を及ぼす問題が発生する。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、ポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂及び変性されたポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂の樹脂溶液にシリコーン系消泡剤と溶剤処理液を予め混合させることにより樹脂溶液中にシリコーン系消泡剤を保持させ印刷時の泡の膜込み性と印刷後の泡抜け性を向上させ、更に硬化膜及び硬化膜周辺部に滲み出す消泡剤を低減させた樹脂組成物及びそれを含む被膜形成材料を提供するものである。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする手段】

本発明は、チクソトロピー性を有するポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂及び変性されたポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂の樹脂組成物を含む被膜形成材料を提供するものである。

[0007]

本発明の樹脂組成物に用いられる耐熱性樹脂としては、耐熱性に優れた樹脂で、可とう化及び低弾性率化成分で変性されたポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂が好適に用いられる。変性された樹脂としては各種公知の変性がされたものであれば特に制限はなく、例えば、シリコーン樹脂で変性されたもの、ポリカーボネート樹脂で変性されたものなどを挙げることができる。中でも、ポリカーボネート樹脂で変性されたポリアミドイミド樹脂が好ましいものとして挙げられる。

[0008]

可とう化及び低弾性率化成分変性された樹脂は、例えば、ポリカーボネート樹脂で変性されたポリアミドイミド樹脂の場合、通常、可とう化及び低弾性率化成分である1,6-ヘキサンジオール系ポリカーボネートジオール等をカルボン酸とを反応させて得られたジカルボン酸と、ポリイソシアネート及び酸無水物基を有する3価のカルボン酸又はその誘導体とを反応させて得られる。

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明の樹脂溶液としては、熱硬化性、熱可塑性の樹脂等があり、熱可塑性樹脂としては、フェノキシ樹脂、アクリル樹脂等が好適に用いられる。熱硬化性樹脂としては、エポキシ樹脂、フェノール樹脂、ポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂等が好適に用いられる。好ましくは、耐熱性や電気的特性を考慮してポリイミド樹脂、ポリアミドイミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂、ポリアミド樹脂が好適に用いられる。

[0010]

本発明の溶剤処理液としては、より優れた消泡性、印刷性や分散性を発現する目的で、予め3次元架橋したシリコーンオリゴマを使用する。シリコーンオリゴマとしては、シロキサン繰り返し単位が2個以上で、末端に無機、有機繊維等の基材表面の水酸基あるいは無機フィラー表面の水酸基と反応する官能基を1個以上有するものであればその分子量や骨格等に特に制限はないが、シロキサン単位の重合度が2~70程度のものが好ましく、GPCによる重量平均分子量から換算する。重合度が大きいと、処理むらが起こりやすく耐熱性が低下する。2官能性・3官能性・4官能性シロキサン単位のR2SiO2/2、RSiO3/2、SiO4/2は、それぞれ化1のような構造を意味する。

[0011]

【化1】

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ここで、Rは同じか又は別な有機基であり、具体的には、メチル基、エチル基、フェニル基・ビニル基等を例示でき、これらが特に好適である。

[0012]

シリコーンオリゴマの基材や無機フィラー表面の水酸基と反応する官能基は特に制限はないが・アルコキシル基やシラノール基等が一般的であり好ましい。また、シリコーンオリゴマは分子内に3官能性以上のシロキサン単位を1種類以上含有していることが好ある、更には4官能性シロキサン単位がシリコーンオリゴマ全体の15mol%以上であるが、配合前にがより好ましい。シリコーンオリゴマは、予め3次元架橋しているものであるが、配合前にゲル状態とならない程度に反応させたものを用いる。このためには、反応温度、反応がル状態とならない程度に反応させたものを用いる。これらシリコーンオリゴマは大い酸・リン酸等の酸性溶液で合成することが好ましい。これらシリコーンオリゴマは上記カップリング剤等とも併用することができる。併用する種類等及びそれらの配合量は、特に制限はない。

[0013]

これら処理剤を希釈する場合にはしばしば溶剤が用いられ、処理液と溶剤を主に混合して溶剤処理液とする。この溶剤は特に限定はなく、好ましくはエーテル系溶媒、例えば、ジエチレングリコールジメチルエーテル、ジエチレングリコールジメチルエーテル、トリエチレングリコールジエチルスルホキシド、ジメチルスルホキシド、ジメチルスルホキシド、ジメチルスルホキシド、ジメチルスルホキシド、ジメチルスルボラン、エステル系溶媒、例えば、γーブチロラクトン、酢酸セロソルブ、ケトシに、外のえば、シクロヘキサノン、メチルエチルケトン、芳香族炭化水素系溶媒、例えばで、ターブチロラクトン、芹香族炭化水素系溶媒、例えばで、メチルエチルケトン、芳香族炭化水素系溶媒、例えばで、カーの大きが挙げられ、単独又は2種類以上組み合わせて使用することがで、ため、カーでは一般では、また、処理液の固形分濃度は特に制限はで、全の理剤の種類や無機フィラーへの付着量等により適宜変更できるが、樹脂溶液100重剤の効果は発現しにくく、50重量部の範囲が好ましい。0.1重量部より低いと処理剤の効果は発現しにくく、50重量部より多いと耐熱性等が低下しやすい。

[0014]

本発明で用いる無機フィラーは特に制約はなく、例えば、炭酸カルシウム、アルミナ、酸化チタン、マイカ、炭酸アルミニウム、水酸化アルミニウム、ケイ酸マグネシウム、ケイ酸アルミニウム、溶融シリカ、破砕シリカ、ヒュームドシリカ、硫酸バリウム、ガラス短繊維やホウ酸アルミニウムや炭化ケイ素等の各種ウィスカ等が用いられる。また、これらを数種類併用しても良く、配合量や配合比率も特に限定するものではない。

[0015]

本発明で用いるシリコーン系消泡剤(A)及び(B)の種類は特に制限はなく、特にスクリーン印刷時の泡巻込み性や泡抜け性を考慮して用いられる。また、これらを数種類併用してもよく、配合量や配合比率も特に制限はなくスクリーン印刷時の泡巻込み性や泡抜け性を考慮して適時変更できる。例えば、シリコーン系消泡剤としては、KS-602A(信越化学工業株式会社製:商品名)、KS-603(信越化学工業株式会社製:商品名)、FA600(信越化学工業株式会社製:商品名)、FA600(信越化学工業株式会社製:商品名)、BYK-A530(ビックケミー・ジャパン株式会社製:商品名)、BYK-A530(ビックケミー・ジャパン株式会社製:商品名)、BYK-A530(ビックケミー・ジャパン株式会社製:商品名)、BYK-A530(ビックケミー・ジャパン株式会社製:商品名)、BYK-A530(ビックケミー・ジャパン株式会社製:商品名)等が、好適に使用される。

[0016]

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本発明の樹脂溶液に溶剤処理液と消泡剤を混合させる温度は、特に制限はなく混合状態を 考慮して適時変更できるが、10℃~100℃の範囲が好ましい。10℃より低いと消泡 剤が凝集する傾向があり、100℃より高いと溶剤処理液が凝集する傾向があり好ましく ない。

[0017]

本発明の樹脂溶液に溶剤処理液と無機フィラー及び消泡剤を加熱分散させる温度は、特に制限はなく分散状態を考慮して適時変更できるが、10℃~100℃の範囲が好ましい。 10℃より低いと消泡剤が凝集する傾向があり、100℃より高いと無機フィラーが凝集する傾向があり好ましくない。

[0018]

本発明のシリコーン消泡剤(A)の添加量は、樹脂溶液 100重量部に対して0.01重量部~1.5重量部が好ましく、0.01重量部より少ないと消泡性やスクリーン印刷後のレベリング性が低下する傾向があり、1.5重量部より多いと膜表面や膜周辺部にシリコーン系消泡剤が滲み出しその後の樹脂等による回路の接着性が低下する。

[0019]

本発明のシリコーン消泡剤(B)の添加量は、樹脂溶液100重量部に対して0.1重量部~3.5重量部が好ましく、0.1重量部より少ないと消泡性やスクリーン印刷後のレベリング性が低下する傾向があり、3.5重量部より多いと膜表面や膜周辺部にシリコーン系消泡剤が滲み出しその後の樹脂等による回路の接着性が低下する。

100201

本発明のシリコーン消泡剤(A)及び(B)の総添加量は、樹脂溶液 1 0 0 重量部に対して 0. 2 重量部~5 重量部が好ましく、 0. 2 重量部より少ないと消泡性やスクリーン印刷後のレベリング性が低下する傾向があり、 5 重量部より多いと膜表面や膜周辺部にシリコーン系消泡剤が滲み出しその後の樹脂等による回路の接着性が低下する。

[0021]

本発明の樹脂組成物は、各々、被膜形成材料として好適に用いられる。この樹脂組成物には、塗工時の作業性及び被膜形成前後の膜特性を向上させるため、エポキシ樹脂類、レベリング剤等の界面活性剤類、染料又は顔料等の着色剤類、熱安定剤、酸化防止剤、難燃剤、滑剤を添加することもできる。

[0022]

本発明になる樹脂組成物は、各々、例えば、電子部品用オーバーコート材、液状封止材、エナメル線用ワニス、電気絶縁用含浸ワニス、注型ワニス、マイカ、ガラスクロス等の基材と組み合わせたシート用ワニス、MCL積層板用ワニス、摩擦材料用ワニス、プリント基板分野などにおける層間絶縁膜、表面保護膜、ソルダレジスト層、接着層などや、半導体素子などの電子部品にも使用でき、被膜形成材料として好適に用いられる。

[0023]

【実施例】

以下、本発明を実施例により詳細に説明するが本発明はこれらに限定されるものではない

実施例1

攪拌機、油分分離機付冷却管、窒素導入管及び温度計を備えた3リットルの四つロフラスコに、プラクセルCD-220(ダイセル化学工業(株)製、1,6-ヘキサンジオール系ポリカーボネートジオールの商品名)2000.0g(100モル)、アジピン酸292.0g(2.00モル)及びキシレン114.6gを仕込み、途中、副生してくる縮合水を除去しながら200℃まで昇温した。200℃で2時間反応させ、酸価49.7KOHmg/gのジカルボン酸Aを得た。

[0024]

ついで、攪拌機、冷却管、窒素導入管及び温度計を備えた 2 リットルの四つロフラスコに、 4, 4' -ジフェニルメタンジイソシアネート 1 5 0. 0 g (0.60モル)、無水トリメリット酸 6 9.1 2 g (0.36モル)及び前記合成で得られたジカルボン酸 A 5 4

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1. 44g (0. 24モル)及びγーブチロラクトン760. 56gを仕込み、160℃まで昇温した後、3時間反応させて、数平均分子量12,000の樹脂を得た。得られた樹脂をγーブチロラクトンで希釈し、不揮発分40重量%のポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂溶液を得た。なお、無水トリメリット酸/ジカルボン酸Aのモル比は、0.6/0. 4であった。

[0025]

撹拌装置・コンデンサ及び温度計を備えたガラスフラスコに、ジメトキシジメチルシランを72g、テトラメトキシシランを72g、メタノールを36g配合した溶液に、リン酸を1.1g、蒸留水を55.6g配合後50℃で8時間撹拌し、シリコーンオリゴマを合成した。得られたシリコーンオリゴマのシロキサン単位の重合度は23であった。このシリコーンオリゴマ溶液にγープチロラクトンを加えて、固形分20重量%の溶剤処理液を作製した。

[0026]

得られたポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂溶液の樹脂分100重量部に対して、溶剤処理液を1重量部、シリコーン系消泡剤(A)(信越化学工業株式会社製 商品名:KS-603)を0.3重量部を配合し20℃で10分間攪拌し、更に、硫酸バリウー(堺化学工業株式会社製 商品名:B-30)を30重量部を配合し、必要に応じてγーブチロラクトン等の溶剤を加えて50℃で1時間攪拌し、更に、Ep-1004(油化シェルエポキシ株式会社製商品名、ビスフェノールA型エポキシ樹脂)を20重量部を加え、20℃で1時間攪拌し、更に、シリコーン系消泡剤(B)(信越化学工業株式会社製商品名:KS-603)を0.2重量部を配合し20℃で30分間攪拌してポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペーストを得た。

[0027]

実施例2

実施例1においてシリコーン系消泡剤(A)の添加量0.5重量部、シリコーン系消泡剤(B)の添加量0.5重量部とした以外は、実施例1と全く同様の操作を行いポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペーストを得た。

[0028]

実施例3

実施例1においてシリコーン系消泡剤(A)の添加量1.5重量部、シリコーン系消泡剤(B)の添加量1.5重量部とした以外は、実施例1と全く同様の操作を行いポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペーストを得た。

[0029]

比較例1

実施例1においてシリコーン系消泡剤(A)の添加量0重量部、シリコーン系消泡剤(B)の添加量0.5重量部とした以外は、実施例1と全く同様の操作を行いポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペーストを得た。

[0030]

比較例2

実施例1においてシリコーン系消泡剤(A)の添加量3重量部、シリコーン系消泡剤(B)の添加量0重量部とした以外は、実施例1と全く同様の操作を行いポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペーストを得た。

上記の実施例及び比較例で得られたポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペースト 及びポリアミドイミド樹脂組成物の特性を下記の方法で測定し、結果を表に示した。

[0031]

膜周辺部ハジキ性

2 mmのガラス板上に、得られたポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペーストを印刷機(ニューロング株式会社製 商品名:LS—34GX)とメッシュ版(株式会社ムラカミ製 150メッシュ)で印刷速度100mm/secで10mm角を印刷し、空気雰囲気下で120℃で60分間加熱硬化して得られたポリアミドイミド樹脂被膜にカラー

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チェック液(マークテック株式会社製 商品名:スーパーチェック UP-ST)を2秒間噴霧し、空気雰囲気中室温で30分間放置した後、万能投影機(ニコン株式会社製 倍率50倍)でガラス板上のポリアミドイミド樹脂被膜周辺部のハジキ量を測定した。

[0032]

消泡時間

2 mmのガラス板上に、得られたポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペーストを印刷機(ニューロング株式会社製 商品名:LS-34GX)とメッシュ版(株式会社ムラカミ製 150メッシュ)で印刷速度100mm/secで10mm角を印刷し、23℃雰囲気下で、万能投影機(ニコン株式会社製 倍率50倍)でガラス板上のポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペースト膜中に含まれる気泡が消泡するまでの時間を測定した。

[0033]

2 mmのガラス板上に、得られたポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂ペーストを印刷機(ニューロング株式会社製 商品名: LS-34GX)とメッシュ版(株式会社ムラカミ製 150メッシュ)で印刷速度100mm/secで10mm角を印刷し、23℃雰囲気下で30分間、万能投影機(ニコン株式会社製 倍率50倍)でガラス板上のポリカーボネート変性ポリアミドイミド樹脂皮膜表面を観察し、気泡が抜けた跡や凹凸の有無を観察し、気泡が抜けた跡や凹凸の有無を観察し、気泡が抜けた跡や凹凸が有る皮膜を×、無い皮膜を○とした。

[0034]

【表 1 】

		実施	列 1	実施的	列 2	実施	列 3	比較低	列 1	比較化	列 2
消泡剤	(A)	0.	3	0.	5	1.	5	0		3	
添加量	(B)	0.	2	0.	5	1.	5	0.	5	0	
(重量部)	総量	0.	5	1		3		0.	5	3	
	部ハジキ性 mm)	0.	2	0.	3	1.	5	0.	6	2.	5
消泡時	間(分)	1 !	5	1 4	ŀ	1	2	6 ()	1 (6
レベ!	ノング性	0)	0		С)	×		.0)

[0035]

以上の結果から、次のことが分かる。

実施例1~3は、シリコーン系消泡剤(A)を溶剤処理液と樹脂溶液を混合し、更に、無機フィラー等を分散したペーストにシリコーン系消泡剤(B)を添加することにより、シリコーン系消泡剤の添加量を少なくし、膜周辺部ハジキ性が小さく、消泡時間が短く、レベリング性に優れる。

[0036]

【発明の効果】

本発明の樹脂組成物及びその樹脂被膜は、シリコーン系消泡剤を溶剤処理液と樹脂溶液に混合し、無機フィラー等を分散したペーストに、更にシリコーン消泡剤を添加することにより、シリコーン系消泡剤の添加量を少なくし、樹脂皮膜端部に滲み出す消泡剤を低減し、その後の工程で部品の封止や回路の接着時にハジキ等が小さくなり信頼性に優れ、スクリーン印刷後においてもレベリング性に優れ、更に短時間で消泡可能で生産性に優れている。

[0037]

本発明のスクリーン印刷用樹脂組成物及び被膜形成材料は、上記の優れた特性を有し、電子部品用オーバーコート材、液状封止材、エナメル線用ワニス電気絶縁用含浸ワニス、積層板用ワニス、摩擦材料用ワニス、プリント基板分野などにおける層間絶縁膜、表面保護

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膜、ソルダレジスト膜、接着層などや、半導体素子などの電子部品に好適に用いられる。

フロントページの続き

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